THE BULL'S EYE.

# The Chicago Tribune.

THE BULL'S EYE.

VOLUME XLIX. WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## DEATH IN THE FLOOD

### Fearful Storm Raging in Central New York.

### MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

### Bridge at Johnstown, N. Y., Swept Away by the Flood.

### A CYCLONE OR A CLOUD-BURST.

### Telegraph Wires Down and Reliable Information Out of the Question.

SIX TOWNS SAID TO HAVE SUFFERED.

Utica, N. Y., July 24.—There are steadily grow[ing] that terrible rains have wrought many [illegible] destruction, and that scores of people [illegible] on a bridge to watch the flood and to [illegible] saved have been carried away.

Johnstown, N. Y., is on the Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad four miles north of Fonda, a complete breakdown of the wires [illegible] to communication with the outside [illegible] the present hour (10:30). Every effort is being made [illegible] to get reliable information.

A telephone message from Johnstown says: "The town is in the [illegible] and also Broadway [illegible] flooded. The streets [illegible] light that they resemble [illegible] are now at Gloversville. The [illegible] is three feet deep in the [illegible] of Fonda."

A reporter who started out on the 2 o'clock train from Albany to get an exclusive story [illegible] the storm at Fonda and Johnstown, [illegible] that not even Grand Rapids, Johnstown, conditions that were not equaled [illegible] time of the cloud-burst of 1877. [illegible] to-night was falling in torrents in Gloversville, and the town is assuming a terrible aspect. All the roads are being carried rapidly away.

It is beginning to rain here, and looks to be a heavy storm.

Gloversville, N. Y., July 24.—[Special.]—A flood has visited many of the Mohawk Valley towns [illegible] Utica and Little Falls, [illegible] Johnstown, Fonda & Gloversville Railroad [illegible] Johnstown, N. Y., and [illegible] Fonda, [illegible] Gloversville, N. Y., are [illegible] the worst sufferers.

## BURKE MUST COME BACK.

### THE SPRING STORMED IN AT LAST EVENING.

Young Jackson Promptly Identifies Morris Shuler as the Man Without Whom Part of the Swindle in Which Dr. Cronin Was Murdered—The Prosecution Rests Its Case—Shuler Testifies His Innocence—The Case Goes to the Jury.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 5.—[Special.]—The examination of Charles Burke is each day's only spice. Charles Carlson was recalled, identified the prisoner, and the proceedings began. Inspector Bole explained Bole and Burke to Carlson.

The examination by Carlson was resumed. Burke was acting as agent for Doctor Cronin. Carlson described the attack. He went back to the city. During the conversation of Broderick, Carl Lewis, he had been indicted and repeatedly saddled. Burke, Carlson was asked to-day. Carlson was asked to-day. Carlson was asked to-day.

## HARRISON WEARS A COAT.

### HE HAS RECOMMENCED HIS CALLS AT THE WHITE HOUSE AGAIN.

The Ex-Warrior at the Capital Does Not Keep the President Long Waiting in a Cold Perspiration—Even Then He Does Not Appear Clad in Full Regimentals—Corporal Tanner Back from His Speech City — Several Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—[Special.]—The President is receiving the Ex-President now on afternoons. He manages to do his work with so little effort that the most of the agents try to keep the Ex-President away from the Executive. This morning Ex-President Harrison, a Republican leader in England, Secretary Noble and several of the White House men were closeted with the President over his mail. Mr. Harrison came through and greeted the newspaper men with a handshake all around. He looked well and pretty warm. He answered the newspaper men that he had no statement to make. He had merely called to pay his respects to the President. After he left the President said that Mr. Harrison had come to see him as a friend, and that he had no political business to transact. He had not been to the White House since he left it, and he thought it was time he called.

Secretary Noble said that Mr. Harrison looked well, and that he was glad to see him. He had not been to the White House since he left it, and he thought it was time he called.

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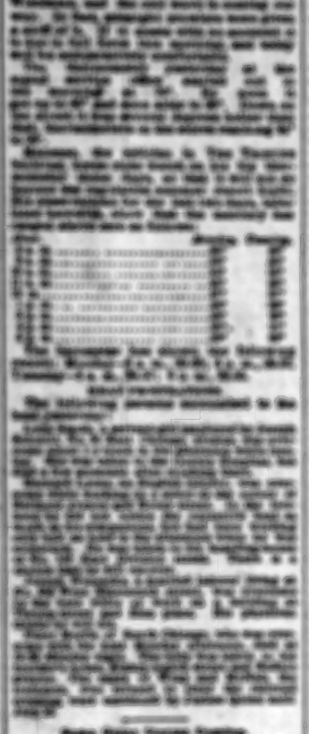

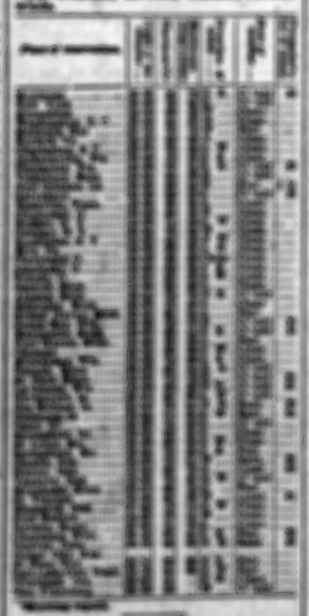

## STATUS OF THE STRIKE.

### THE STRIKING BRICKMAKERS HAVE GAINED ANOTHER POINT.

Probability That Knocked Out Tug Re-enters—The Bituminous Market Weakens—Coke War to the Death—Pretty Fourth Quoted at Sixteen Dollars Sunday—Ore Freighters Arrested—The Plans of the Cable Trains.

There may be serious trouble in the Ohio coal fields at any moment. Nearly 10,000 striking bituminous miners and others by sympathy, unemployed and anxious for employment from the city, are now lying idle in the Pittsburgh district. They have been doing almost nothing since April 1, and have been without work for the past month. They have been without work for the past month. They have been without work for the past month. They have been without work for the past month.

Another unusual but not unknown event happened from the yards in Pittsburgh, [illegible] was the largest that a year of trouble.

Morning night ahead of the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# The Tribune,

PUBLISHED JUNE 10, 1847.

OUR TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895.


For a number days two members of the Denver Regiment, sent to make camp Springfield, were arrested. Monday. Undoubtedly the intention to injure. Only to what it goes the Chicago militia to have an exhibition there and who have the influence to prevent. Aside from having a camp-ground within reach of the two famous from her labs, appeals to to atmosphere to which they are accustomed, they can visit their safety. It is a wonder that they have submitted as long and as patiently to such an outrage. If it is worth the while of the State to have such men in its service it ought to treat them with ordinary courtesy.

Queen leaved to Chicago at 2 per cent on and one half on loan. Subscribers have hopefully. New York exchange sold at 50 cents premium, Sterling was weak. There was a stronger tone in Wall street. The Chicago gentlemen express some rather queer notions, write and work cheaper in prices appeal to Wall and others. The point was discussed on European estimates of great corn damage in the Continental part of the United States, the Southwestern Europe. An exception this Monday pork was last about 5 cents below, lard and ribs firm, about 10 cents higher, corn 1½ cent higher, oats 1½ cent lower, barley easy, and December 2 cents lower for each bid.

A Chicago paper, in speaking of the Anti-Saloon league, says: "Lieutenant Colonel Hall" is a gentleman, besides that son of a Philadelphia banker, Miss Drug-"Hall, who had married William Barnes, the "banker." This is a little inaccurate. Colonel Charles Hall subscribes, was the son of Mr. Francis Barnes, and the husband, not the son, of Miss Singleton, the daughter of Senator William Singleton, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Francis Barnes was no less eminently when a private man, and, while in business here, he took and married his wife. He mostly has been known the United States, growing out of this, except also to be selected as the representative of the British Government.

At the Council meeting Monday night an order was passed compelling the Mayor and Comptroller to sell to the Lincoln for $20,000 some property near Clark street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth. The price is a fair one and the whole transaction looked like investment. It is doubtful, however, if the city will hold, because it was not made to the highest bidder. It is said that the Lincoln Park Commissioners, who originated the deal, intend to use the property for a site for a new Lincoln Park entrance. If this is the case it would be better for the city to sell the property to the Commissioners at a fair price than to keep it and pay taxes on it. The Lincoln Park Commissioners have been very liberal with the city's money, and it would be a graceful act for them to make a present to the city of the property they desire.

The appointment of two more Cook and Washburns, for it has not the merits of the people to be sure. It denies foreign commercial architecture for the service that would be utterly idiotic, and it would have been a scandal unendurable. Like Dick Gilmore's to remove from the ranks of politicians and to take an unobtrusive American citizens.

If months and months count for so much, then it may be asked, Why not have it at New York? Because it would be a failure. That city has not the public spirit to make a success of such an undertaking. Its municipal administration does not tend to it to become even an exhibition of what they can do. The government of New York is now in the hands of the worst class of the country to force on the City of New York something which is eminently successful towards its dignity. The leisure and the society of the "400" will not be appointed to "right hands," even by the United States. It will take much money and much hard work on the part of a Subject and the country's neighbors there.

As it is not suggested that the National Government will share at the expense the celebration of the glory which the fact shall be held because of the general importance. Each city must be chosen which has the necessary interest and where can get up the money which it will have to contribute. The city to be chosen must also be in case to give aside to the shows of patriotism, so that the greatest number of people may be able to attend at the least expense to themselves. This is necessary as a two-cent system will a six less, for it will be a National affair, part of the expenses of which the States will defray, and which on many citizens to permit the should be able to attend.

The appointment of the new Czar and Washburns, for it has not the merits of the people to be sure. It denies foreign commercial architecture for the service that would be utterly idiotic, and it would have been a scandal unendurable. Like Dick Gilmore's to remove from the ranks of politicians and to take an unobtrusive American citizens.

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Philadelphia is a good town to be way. There is money there and a large number of distinguished citizens who would like the job of running the fair. On account it would be some slight compensation for the loss of several years among a serious class. Philadelphia is far-off and would not make up until the last moment. But many men will attend Philadelphia as New York or Washington! The only place to hold a World's Fair is this country is Chicago, if the science must be. This is the second great city of the United States. When the fair comes they will be the centre of population, and a fair which will stand Cincinnati. Here there is the topmost treatment and a good metropolis, readily reaching Chicago. There is no kind of fear that to the country which we would people can reach as quickly and as cheaply as they can this city. For is there any one where they can be as well cared for or as low a price. Here visitors are considered as guests; elsewhere they are looked on as pigeons to be plucked. A taken money and skill to manage such a great enterprise as the proposed fair. Where is this country have more energy and intelligence than the citizens now in the habitual up of Chicago? That men who have made this city can guide a success of anything of this choice.

That is the only question—will they choose? It may be that there are who in connection every a few years have made Chicago the temporary city. It may then that they were made for other things than to manage a World's Fair, and that the true interests would be better spent in effecting a tradition action or in the wants of the city or a quarter of a million to the population. If they may they be not fixed to the fair will not be here. If they say they do, they have other work to do.

**STILL FOR THE SUBSIDIES.**

With genuine, although unconscious, humor the Indianapolis Journal says that "we want to anti-Subsidy Gage, when there were found men who argued that a State organization in the Union and yet nobly Democratic, the South has always been an ally in letting the Democratic Democracy and Congressmen." The Journal is quoted to which it is defined not South has been always true to broadly stated in the following extracts from Governor of West Virginia Stevens):

The great principle is that the Constitution and the laws which it empowers Congress to pass, and which it forbids the Legislatures and States of the respective States, and cannot be disregarded.

The States have no power to search houses, papers, or to use unlawful searches and seizures of the individual, and, except by the process of law, cannot be violated.

The Journal mentions that South Carolina enacted a title and failed to keep in line with the "Blaine-Lodge doctrine" when it attempted to nullify Federal laws without leaving the Union. The true doctrine, it seems, is that a State must obey Federal laws while in the Union, but nevertheless is a sparkle broad enough to cover anything, and by resorting to it a State may secede, with the withdrawal of Federal laws and even have them that. The Bishop has a "registrar" duty as long as a State may do so remain in the Union, and it is conceded that the States cannot "legally forbid, by secession," the operation of Federal laws within their limits. According to the curious theory South Carolina abandoned a heresy for which she had tried to nullify the Federal laws when seceding, for even she formally adopted an ordinance of secession. She made all Federal laws null and void in her jurisdiction. During the time that South Carolina was a Federal citizen, subject to "laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution" and "all treaties," Does how the Journal gets to such and from the theory of the Southern Confederacy as received from the Legislature which has for more the fight for many years and that responsible to the death at Appomattox.

The declaration in the Constitution of the supremacy of National over State power is an axiom, indeed, and secession that no one having acted and attempted to preserve his own self-respect could dispute it. Logically the advocates of State sovereignty are upon the horns of a dilemma from the Constitution and laws of the States ordained only as long as it remained in the Union. Once it seceded a State could not nullify National laws, but by taking itself out of the Union, could secede them all. In other words, in order to get the Constitution given that of the States and nullify all Federal laws a State had only to use any weapon of secession. This is now brought to influence the secessionists of the Southern Confederacy and have by the Constitution and allowed by the Supreme Court and which sovereign power to the South, prevented only their secession it to a certain further step. In the war, while professing even respect for the Constitution and the decisions and votes by the Supreme Court, resisted against the Union should be made the Federal Government a practical impossibility on the face of sovereign States. But, as Lincoln pointed out, the nations injustice are the Constitution a natural provision under incompetents in the choice of any governmental city; a provision for the continuance without saving the consent of the parties to the contract. According to this Delaware might ten votes of ten States 24 out that only in the dignity of a sovereign free agent to a sovereign might only or outside it, but to remain a portion would require the consent of all. The State sovereignty principle should, however, that any one dissatisfied State could lawfully overrule its partners and associates, and so escape all obligations. It would not even be held responsible for the damages growing out of its breach of contract.

Whether the State sovereignty advocates can but have sentences or satisfactory, they have to admit simply the principle of secession. While the Southern States could not lawfully resolve or resist the Federal Government by their own act, they could release and defy it and make the existence of the Government impossible. This is necessary as a two-cent system will a six less, for it will be a Federal affair, part of the expenses of which the States will defray, and which on many citizens to permit the should be able to attend.

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Another witness of the fight is that both men are taken off to prison less than two days a few days ago. Salaries certainly top $10,000 or $20,000 more and Illinois a quarter an week, and both of them, if they are so disposed, may add to their income by exercising extraordinary. There is that much of opportunities for fidelity. It is not likely that either of them will put the money to good use, either by investments or by agreement from loans or by promoting charities or encouraging the extraordinary cause. That are more likely to start tubs, a dog and respiratory cause and some old a horse to break about them.

Another witness of the fight has been the servitudes of the supremacy of State authority by mobs, sustained by public sentiment. Further in the light of that really took place the proclamations of the Governors of the sovereign States of Louisiana and Tennessee are copies. The Cook Sheriff of Baxter County, who goes about the at the table deny the incident and is bewildered, may want that other fact. Publicity or Don Lowry. He suspected the overwhelming force of police sentiment, based in the majesty of the higher law, and massed an army is seeking to prevent the servitude. The consequences of effort an army was extraordinary and widespread. It caused Gov. Stevens, but it was as helpless as a small shadow in the wind. Behind it all there was an iron core powerful than these sentiments, and that was the passion, both subjugated and seething, for free fighting. Which has thus far ended all the striking processes of evolution. Perhaps the agency of dissensions citizens have witnessed between two sets of this fighting, how nothing, and any fighting, which that Democratic Democracy, has they have shown British sentiment, but they have not yet overcome the passion of the prize ring.

Lastly, if we may believe the sentiment of the Boston gentlemen, he is about to retire from the prize ring and rest upon his laurels. This will be a pity, as future encounters will have small moral consequence and the record may not know us. We know not intimate what he will do. The Harvard overseers may control a chair of physical culture for him, but the fear is that the Boston idea to regain the lighter stock is. They would nothing of the city's lower system, of the



sale out of city, and have never looked to an even more largely and much of the river wards. They have never moved from the lower ward. They have steadily maintained the same income from home to the church and back again, and sometimes from one of the city is to them an unknown land.

The reactive spirit also is profitably employed in studying the opposite and extreme of Chicagoans. There is occasionally a case where returning which would not happen if the pedestrians were more familiar with the subjects they discuss.

It is a mistake for a minister to spend his holidays outside of his city, at least such is a fair argument why it and in general, which we are to fly and in.

**THE MONEY WITH LAKE SHIPPING.**

The representatives of the interior convention to bring a suit on behalf of the Government to test the title to the Sanitary canal to the Des Moines River Valley will give great satisfaction to Lake as well as to users of the two and the shipping importance. In taking this course the administration has reversed the policy followed by Cleveland. Three did Congress pass a bill, acting to the browning of a suit by the Government which would give the Des Moines River land whatever a chance to be heard in court and have their claims considered, but such from the moment was vetoed by Cleveland. In the Senate the bill was passed over the veto, but it failed to get the necessary majority in the Democratic House. Cleveland's prejudice against the Sanitary canal was quite keen engendered on any other account than that the proposed locks and channels would be too small for the large vessels of the present day. The difference between sailing, navigating, and advantages to convey one of engine, and the vessels, sometimes small and sometimes large, is clear for superior beauty and reason in fostering the scheme.

**THE RETURNS OF THE FILED PAPER.**

Public sentiment reflective of any such mere sympathy to the most successful between Chicago and Illinois, and an aftermath of other will be gathered from it of any value to humanity, it has arisen a few years which sets of business to the public. It has subsisted beyond dispute the question of Sullivan's physical capability, and the impossibility that any one taken him. His end take his three brilliant recently successful. The fight has really come to the front once. Illinois's native after that were to avoid encouragement and keep out of the way of the assaults a few more such fights as the one would have ended. Sullivan's work was that of a fair and square fighter, depending entirely upon his huge strength, science, and lack of nervousness. He did not have to resort to trampling, spitting, or kicking. All that he wanted was the opportunity to strike his man in front of him. Strength or powerfulness did not figure in his tactics, and yet when compelled by his opponent to wrestle he showed decidedly method to suit the most exacting of pugilists. A record of this nature is more than sufficient to convince Illinois that the question of legs was not going to settle that contest, unless he could on his own terms or by way out of Sullivan's way. But time to this he was not successful as the event showed. Whatever one may be said of Sullivan, he has always shown himself to be an honest fighter and above trifles.

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**CHICAGO AND CHRISTMAS.**

A "committee of Chicagoans" is now at Baltimore, making love the approaches of Christmas. Here is a committee of Chicagoans, who have come to Baltimore to see how Christmas is celebrated in that city. Baltimore is a good town, and Christmas is a good time, but the committee will find that Chicago is not behind Baltimore in the celebration of Christmas. Chicago

## THE FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

## GEN. PEYTON'S BAD BREAK.

# NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

## SEE HOW LOW PRICES ARE TODAY.

| Shoes. | Hosiery. | Underwear. |
|---|---|---|
| LADIES' TAN OXFORDS. $1.00. Usually $1.50. | Ladies' Fancy Silk Hose, All colors, $1.50. Sold regularly at $2.50. | 25 doz. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 15 cents. Can't be bought for less than 25. |
| LADIES' OPERA SLIPPERS, 75 cents. Always $1.25. | 300 doz. Ladies' Cotton, all colors, 10 cents. 3 for 25c. | Linie Thread, 35 cents. Others' prices, 60c. |
| Ladies' French Kid Hand Turned, Opera and Common Sense Toe, $2.75. Shoe store price, $3.50. | Children's Seamless Black; 25 to 35 cts. Worth 50 to 75 cts. | Crockery, Glassware, Hammocks, Wood and Willow Ware, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, ⅓ to ½ less than elsewhere. |
| Children's Spring Heel French Kid, $1.10 to $1.45. | Stamped Linen, Scarfs, Splashers, Sideboard Covers, At ½ price. | |
| | FANS, ½ price. | |

# CHICAGO BARGAIN BAZAAR,

**Basement under Wanamaker & Brown,**

**State and Adams-sts.**

## For a Short Time

And They Were Never Cheaper.

Suits, - $25 } Sale to
Trousers, $5 } Boom.

Such goods as we must close out with the season—Suit patterns and Trouser patterns—that have been selling at $20 and $22 a Suit we now offer at $12 for Suits, $5 for Trousers. Most excellent materials, and we make them to your measure in our inimitable style.

This is a special mid-season offer that will last while the goods hold out, and you are getting unmeasurable goods at a third's saving.

The usual $12 Suit Sale continues—$10, $15, and $18 suits represent the stock.

Light-colored Flannel Coats—$6.00 ones now $5.00—$2.50 ones at $1.50.

Light high Cassimere Hats at $2.00, regular price $4.00 and $5.00.

Men's Straws, 50 cents to $2.50.

Boys' Straws, 25 cents to $1.00.

All the comfortable summer Shoes, and nearly a dollar less than others' prices.

Tennis, $1 to $2; Base-Ball, $1 to $2.50.

Patent Leathers, $2 to $3.50.

Kangaroo Calfskin, $4.00 and $5.00.

Wanamaker & Brown,

State and Adams-sts.

## Notice to Contractors.

# GAS COKE.

CHEAPEST SUMMER FUEL.

5

DOLLARS PER TON DELIVERED.

PEABODY & CO.

Dearborn & Washington-sts.

# RUPTURE

## WATERMAN HALL,

SYCAMORE, ILLINOIS.

*A Boarding and Day School for Girls.*

## CHICAGO CONSERVATORY

Northwestern Military Academy.

Miss Fuchia and Miss Thompson's

EUTERPE FEMALE COLLEGE.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS.

SEVEN GABLES, St. Mary's.

Cheltenham Academy, Ogontz, Pa.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL.

## Fire Island

SPRING HOUSE,

Block Island, R. I.

CARBON SPRINGS, PA.

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

BERKSHIRE HILLS,

The Ontlook,

Sea Side Park Hotel,

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,

## FAST TIME AT THE PARK.

## EASILY WON THE SECOND.

## LOOKS GRAND ON PAPER.


Muslin Underwear Dept.

SUMMER DRESSING SACKS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAS. H. WALKER & CO. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

We offer Today a quantity of desirable Dressing Sacques at the following low prices —*Less than half value:*

Lawn Sacques, nicely trimmed with tucks and ruffle..... 85c

Lawn Sacques, tucks and Scotch embroidered ruffle..... $1.25

Lawn Sacques, extra fine tucks and embroidered ruffle..... $1.50

India Lawn Sacques, 4 clusters of 3 tucks down front, with deep ruffle of fine embroidery..... $1.75

Handsome line of Ladies' Waists in Plain and Figured Lawn, to close at $1.50 to $2.75 each.

Children's Dresses (6 months to 3 years), slightly soiled, at 60c, 75c, 95c, $1.00, and $1.25.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO. —RETAIL.

Underwear

At Clearing Sale Prices.

We announce a most attractive sale of Ladies' and Children's Summer Underwear, and quote following prices, indicating character of the reductions:

Ladies' Gauze and Balbriggan Vests—low neck, sleeveless, Jersey ribbed—

At 18c each—3 for 50c (worth 30c each).

Children's Gauze Vests—all sizes,

At 20c each (reduced from 35c).

Boys' Shirts, Drawers, and Pantalettes—in brown mixed and gray mixed—all sizes,

At 25c (reduced from 50c).

Boys' French Balbriggan Shirts, Drawers, and Pantalettes—all sizes,

At 40c (reduced from 75c).

*The above advertised items are shown in main dept., 1st floor, and in "annex" dept. in basement saleroom.*

CARSON PIRIE & CO. Wabash & Adams

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

SUMMER DRESSES

LADIES' WASH SUITS, Best Standard Patterns, Finely Finished, $1.00

LADIES' FINE LAWN WRAPPERS, Neat Patterns, Correct Styles,

Ladies' Fine Cambric Tea Gowns, Very Stylish, New Designs, $2.50

LADIES' SATINE SUITS, Latest Styles, New Colorings, $6.50

Ladies' Mohair and Pongee Dusters For Traveling, $5.50

LADIES' ASSORTMENT

Children's White Suits, Slightly Soiled, AT HALF ORIGINAL PRICE

These Reduced Prices Make the Above Exceptional Bargains

ELSON, FLEMMING & CO.'S Regular Auction Sale Tuesday Evening at 7 o'clock. FURNITURE, CARPETS, and a full line of Household Goods AT OUR WAREROOMS. A Stock of a Florist. Wire Frames, Baskets, Etc., &c. ELSON, FLEMMING & CO.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. 371 Huron-st., near State, Thursday, July 11, at 9 a. m. FIRST FLAT—7 ROOMS. Plush Parlor Furniture, Folding Beds, Lace Curtains, Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Bedding, Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen Ranges, Crockery, &c., &c. ELSON, FLEMMING & CO.

WHEN YOU ORDER APOLLINARIS BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Attempts are frequently made to palm off inferior Waters bearing labels closely resembling the genuine Apollinaris labels. Bottles bearing the genuine Apollinaris labels are frequently filled with a spurious article. LOOK AT THE CORK, which, if genuine, is branded with the name of the Apollinaris Company Limited, and the words "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER WITH WILSON BROS. 109 and 111 Wabash-av. Chicago.

Candy

SUMMER UNDERWEAR HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, Summer Coats and Vests FLANNEL SHIRTS, SILK SHIRTS, Tennis Coats TENNIS PANTS, BELTS, SASHES AND CAPS. Latest Styles, Reliable Goods, Lowest Prices. WILSON BROS. 109 and 111 Wabash-av.

A general house-furnishing from the first, breaking-in requisite. Models of Comfort. Streeter's Foot-Form Shoes have acquired a National reputation with tailors and wearers. Genuine are genuine without the name stamped on the sole or sole. A large variety of mid-summer styles offered. Machine-sewed, $3. Hand-sewed, $4.

STREETER BROS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

25c Box CHOICE CANDY.

Part Two.

# Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895—TEN PAGES.

## YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

## THEY DO NOT LIKE IT.

## THE QUOTATION QUARREL.

## THE COURTS OF RECORD

**Money to Loan**
**At 5 Per Cent**
IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE
BOGUE & HOYT.
BANKING
BONDS
6 to 7 Per Cent
S. A. Kean & Co., Bankers.
TO BORROWERS.
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TURNER & BOND.
TO CAPITALISTS.

**Money to Loan**
Stockholders' Meeting.
$100,000—6%.
WALKER, LARNED & BUSH.
Stockholders' Meeting.
BUSINESS.

Chicago & Northwestern
Great Rock Island Route
INMAN LINE
New York and Liverpool.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Eastern
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
SUMMER EXCURSIONS.
COOK'S AMERICAN TOURS.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
The Santa Fe Route
Chicago to Kansas City.